Barrington Hills, Illinois

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Village Board of Trustees Village of Barrington Hills Barrington Hills, Illinois

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Barrington Hills, Illinois, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village of Barrington Hills' basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit includes performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Village of Barrington Hills' preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village of Barrington Hills' internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.



Village Board of Trustees Village of Barrington Hills

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Barrington Hills, Illinois, as of December 31, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the Village of Barrington Hills adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 63, Financial Reporting for Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position, effective January 1, 2012.

Other Matters

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, schedules of employer's contributions and funding progress, and schedule of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance – forecast, appropriation, and actual – General Fund, and detailed schedules of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance – forecast, appropriation, and actual – Special Revenue Funds, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economical, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Village of Barrington Hills' basic financial statements. The detailed schedule of revenues forecast and actual - General Fund, the schedule of expenditures - appropriation and actual - General Fund, the detailed schedule of expenditures - appropriation and actual - General Fund, and schedule of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance - forecast, appropriation, and actual - Debt Service Fund, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The other information as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Barry Villy Vicebour Krouse, 227
Oak Brook, Illinois
June 10, 2013

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

The management of the Village of Barrington Hills offers all persons interested in the financial position of the village this narrative overview and analysis of the village's financial performance during the year ending December 31, 2012. You are invited to read this narrative in conjunction with the village's financial statements. The village presents several tables and graphs in the management's discussion and analysis that display comparative information.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets of the Village of Barrington Hills exceeded its liabilities by \$4,442,647 (net position). Of this amount, \$1,894,282 is restricted for specific purposes (restricted net position), and \$1,938,445 is invested in capital assets, which leaves unrestricted net position of \$609,920. There is no capital asset-related debt outstanding as of December 31, 2012.
- Total governmental net position increased by \$608,586 due to the village effectively controlling expenses during the year.
- On December 31, 2012, the village's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$2,630,684, an increase of \$167,758 from December 31, 2011.
- During the year, revenues totaled \$8,368,635, while expenses totaled \$7,760,049 on the Statement of Activities.
- The General Fund reported total ending fund balance of \$1,201,970, a decrease of \$22,520 from the prior year due primarily to transfers made to the Road and Bridges Fund.
- The village's governmental funds reported total revenues of \$8,368,635, compared to \$8,188,206, which was forecasted.
- The village's governmental funds reported total expenditures of \$8,200,877, compared to \$11,583,000, which was appropriated, and \$8,377,042, which was budgeted.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the village's basic financial statements. These financial statements consist of two parts: Management's Discussion and Analysis (this section) and the basic financial statements. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the village:

- The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the village's overall financial status.
- The fund financial statements focus on individual parts of the village government and report the village's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.
- The remaining statements provide financial information about activities for which the village acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of those outside of the government.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont.)

These financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. The remainder of this overview section of management's discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS

The government-wide statements report information about the village as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the government's assets and liabilities. All of the current year revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the village's net assets and how they have changed. Net position – the difference between the village's assets and liabilities – is one way to measure the village's financial health, or position. Over time, increases or decreases in the village's net position is an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. To assess the overall health of the village you need to consider additional non-financial factors such as changes in the village's property tax base and the condition of the village's roads.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the cash flows. Thus, revenue and expenses reported in this statement for some items will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The village, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the village can be divided into two categories; governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds – Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont.)

The village maintains four individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, Public Safety Fund, Roads and Bridges Fund, and Debt Service Fund, each of which are considered to be major funds. There are no non-major funds.

The village adopts an annual appropriated budget for all of the governmental funds. A budgetary comparison statement for these funds has been provided to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the village's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

Notes to Financial Statements – The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Other Information – In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, required supplementary information presents certain budgetary comparisons. The debt service fund budget comparison and property tax information schedules are presented immediately following the required supplementary information.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE VILLAGE AS A WHOLE

An analysis of the village's financial position begins with a review of the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. These two statements report the village's net postion and changes therein. It should be noted that the financial position can also be affected by non-financial factors, including economic conditions, population growth and new regulations.

A summary of the village's Statement of Net Position is presented below in Table 1.

Table 1 Condensed Statements of Net Position

	Governmental Activities								
	De	cember 31, 2011	De	cember 31, 2012					
Current and other assets Capital assets	\$	10,392,046 2,035,141	\$	10,825,145 1,938,445					
Total Assets	_	12,427,187	_	12,763,590					
Current liabilities		6,793,012		6,715,829					
Noncurrent liabilities		1,800,114		1,605,114					
Total Liabilities		8,593,126		8,320,943					
Net invested in capital assets		2,035,141		1,938,445					
Restricted		1,724,580		1,894,282					
Unrestricted	_	74,340	_	609,920					
Total Net Position	\$	3,834,061	\$	4,442,647					

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE VILLAGE AS A WHOLE (cont.)

One portion of the village's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure), less any debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. All such debt was retired in 2006 and there was none outstanding as of December 31, 2012. The village uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

An additional portion of the village's net position represents sources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net assets can be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the village reported positive balances in all three categories of net position for the village as a whole.

Table 2 Condensed Statement of Activities

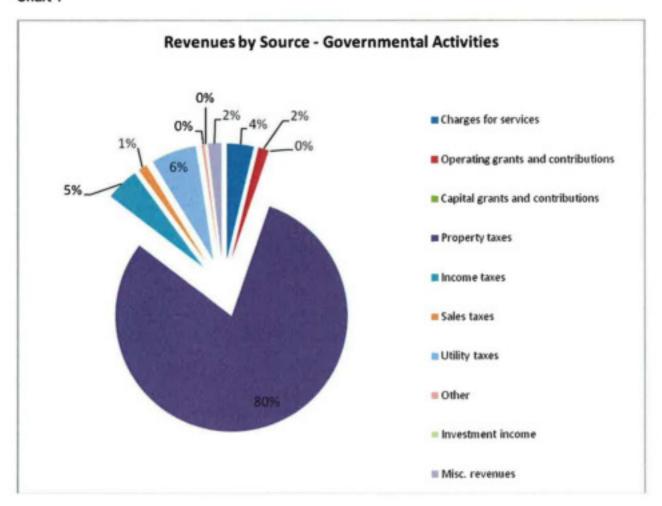
		Governmen	tal Activ	al Activities				
	De	cember 31, 2011	De	cember 31, 2012				
Revenues:								
Program revenues								
Charges for services	\$	278,227	\$	318,127				
Operating grants and contributions		122,812		125,051				
Capital grants and contributions								
General revenues								
Property taxes		6,897,822		6,706,768				
Utility taxes		564,928		526,830				
Income taxes		334,382		384.690				
Sales taxes		99,775		104,431				
Other taxes		33,648		33,621				
Investment income		3,958		7,285				
Miscellaneous revenues		163,955		161,832				
Total Revenues	_	8,499,507	_	8,368,365				
Expenses:								
General government		3,069,930		2,900,380				
Public safety		3,251,476		3,289,972				
Roads and bridges		1,245,530		1,500,864				
Health		5,321		7,648				
Interest on long-term debt		66,505		61,185				
Total Expenses		7,638,762	_	7,760,049				
Changes in Net Position		860,745		608,586				
Beginning Net Position	_	2,973,316	_	3,834,061				
Ending Net Position	s	3,834,061	s_	4,442,647				

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE VILLAGE AS A WHOLE (cont.)

As previously noted, the Statement of Net Position shows the change in financial position of net assets. The specific nature or source of these changes then becomes more evident in the Statement of Activities as shown above in Table 2.

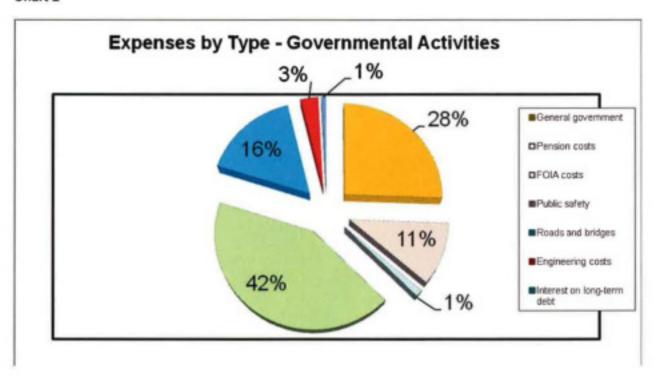
Chart 1



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE VILLAGE AS A WHOLE (cont.)

Chart 2



GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Governmental activities increased the village's net position by \$608,586. This increase is primarily a result of the increased revenue from income taxes and charges for services.

The preceding revenues graph (Chart 1) depicts the major revenue sources of the village. It depicts very clearly the village's reliance on property taxes to fund governmental activities. It also clearly identifies the minor percentage the village receives from sales taxes.

The preceding expense and program revenues graph (Chart 2) identifies those governmental functions where program expenses greatly exceed program revenues.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE VILLAGE'S FUNDS

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

The focus of the Village of Barrington Hills' governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the village's financing requirements. In particular, unrestricted fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

At December 31, 2012, the village's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$2,630,684. Of this amount, \$460,072 constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available to meet the village's current and future needs. The remaining \$2,170,612 is nonspendable, restricted or assigned. The combined fund balance increased from last year's total of \$2,462,926.

General Fund

The village's General Fund is the chief operating fund of the village. Total fund balance in the General Fund decreased \$22,520 or 2%. This was due primarily to the transfer made to the Roads and Bridges Fund.

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION HIGHLIGHTS

The General Fund actual revenues for the current year were \$4,113,738, compared to the revenue forecast of \$4,036,544. This variance is primarily due to an increase in property tax revenues as a result of prior year adjustments.

The General Fund appropriation for the year ended December 31, 2011 had total expenditures of approximately \$6,499,000. The General Fund actual expenditures were lower than the expenditure appropriation. Actual expenditures and transfers totaled \$4,136,258. The variance reflects the village's longstanding practice (and the statutory requirement pursuant to 65 ILCS 64 5/8-2-9) of appropriating more than it plans to expend, thereby ensuring the availability of adequate revenues to support essential village functions.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

CAPITAL ASSETS

At the end of 2012, the village had invested a total of \$1,938,445 in capital assets. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, equipment, furniture, and vehicles. This investment does not include infrastructure acquired prior to 2004, which the village is not required to record.

Capital assets remained comparable to the prior year. The total decrease in the village's investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was \$96,696.

Table 3 Capital Assets

		Governmental Activities								
	December 31, 2011			ecember 31, 2012						
Capital assets not being depreciated Land	s	350,349	s	350,349						
Capital assets being depreciated	*	550,545	•	300,540						
Buildings and improvements		2,131,642		2,131,642						
Equipment, furniture and vehicles	_	951,769	_	1,006,055						
Total Capital Assets		3,433,760		3,488,046						
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(1,398,619)	_	(1,549,601)						
Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	\$_	2,035,141	s _	1,938,445						

Additional information on the village's capital assets can be found in Note III C.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

At December 31, 2012, the village had \$1,605,114 of governmental debt and compensated absences outstanding as compared to \$1,800,114 the previous year.

In accordance with Illinois Statutes, total general obligation indebtedness of the village is not limited. Total general obligation debt outstanding at year end was \$1,570,000.

Table 4 Long-term Liabilities

	Governme	nta	l Activities
	December 31, 2011		December 31, 2012
General obligation debt Compensated absences	\$ 1,765,000 35,114	\$	1,570,000 35,114
Total	\$ 1,800,114	\$	1,605,114

Additional information on the village's long-term liabilities can be found in Note III E.

CURRENTLY KNOWN FACTS/ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The village's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2012 budget, including tax rates, and fees that will be charged for its various activities. One of those factors is the economy. The village is faced with a similar economic environment as many of the other local municipalities, including inflation rates and economic trends, particularly as they pertain to building activity. None of these conditions are anticipated to significantly change the overall financial position of the village.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the village's finances. If you have questions about this report, or need additional financial information, contact Rosemary Ryba, Village Treasurer.

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION As of December 31, 2012

		vernmental Activities
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and investments	\$	2,317,293
Taxes receivable		6,573,638
Other receivables		68,176
Due from other governments		236,211
Due from component unit		15,539
Net pension asset		1,407,184
Prepaid items		207,104
Total Current Assets	_	10,825,145
Noncurrent Assets		
Capital Assets		
Land		350,349
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	_	1,588,096
Total Noncurrent Assets	_	1,938,448
Total Assets		12,763,590
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable		138,53
Accrued liabilities		12,02
Unearned revenues		6,565,273
Total Current Liabilities	_	6,715,829
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Due within one year		210,59
Due in more than one year		1,394,516
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		1,605,114
Total Liabilities	_	8,320,943
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets		1,938,44
Restricted for:		
Public Safety		1,334,12
Retirement		110,96
Liability Insurance		351,37
Debt service		97,81
Unrestricted	_	609,920
Total Net Position	\$	4,442,64

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STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

			_		Pro	gram Revenues			_		Net (Expenses) Revenues and
				Operating Capital						Char	nges in Net Position
Functions/Programs		Expenses		harges for Services		Grants and Grants and Contributions Contributions		Grants and Contributions			Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities		LAPOTIOGO	_	00111000	-	0011010000110	_	CONTRIBUTION	-	_	710071000
General government	\$	2,900,380	\$	283,831	\$	-	\$		-	\$	(2,616,549)
Public safety		3,289,972		34,296		5,200			-		(3,250,476)
Roads and bridges		1,500,864		-		119,851			-		(1,381,013)
Health		7,648		-		-			-		(7,648)
Interest on long-term debt	_	61,185	_		_		_		-	_	(61,185)
Total Governmental Activities	_	7,760,049	_	318,127	_	125,051	_		-	_	(7,316,871)
	Tax Pr Ut Inc Sa Ot Inve Mis	eral Revenues les operty ility come les her taxes estment income cellaneous otal General R		es						_	6,706,768 526,830 384,690 104,431 33,621 7,285 161,832 7,925,457
		Change in No	et Posi	ition							608,586
	NET POSITION - Beginning of Year									_	3,834,061
		NET PO	SITIO	N - END OF Y	EAF	3				\$	4,442,647

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS As of December 31, 2012

	_	General Fund	_	Public Safety	_	Roads and Bridges		Debt Service	_	Totals
ASSETS						*****				
Cash and investments	\$	2,199,791	\$	55,411	\$	62,091	\$	-	\$	2,317,293
Receivables										
Taxes		2,659,140		2,420,039		1,238,596		255,863		6,573,638
Other		60,677		7,299				-		67,976
Accrued interest		200						-		200
Due from other funds		207,095		1,419,480				97,483		1,724,058
Due from component unit		15,539		-		-		-		15,539
Due from other governments		227,747		-		8,464		-		236,211
Prepaid items	_	162,104	_		_	45,000	_		_	207,104
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	5,532,293	\$	3,902,229	\$	1,354,151	5	353,346	\$	11,142,019
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES										
Liabilities										
Accounts payable	\$	79,417	\$		\$	59,118	\$	-	\$	138,535
Accrued liabilities		12,021		-		-				12,021
Compensated absences		5,280		5,318		-		-		10,598
Deferred revenues		2,716,642		2,416,951		1,237,000		255,530		6,626,123
Due to other funds		1,516,963		-		207,095		-		1,724,058
Total Liabilities		4,330,323	Ξ	2,422,269	Ξ	1,503,213		255,530		8,511,335
Fund Balances										
Nonspendable		162,104		-		45,000		-		207,104
Restricted		385,732		1,334,123				97,816		1,817,671
Assigned				145,837						145,837
Unassigned		654,134				(194,062)				460,072
Total Fund Balances (Deficit)		1,201,970	Ξ	1,479,960	Ξ	(149,062)	Ξ	97,816		2,630,684
TOTAL LIABILITIES										
AND FUND BALANCES	\$	5,532,293	\$	3,902,229	\$	1,354,151	\$	353,346	\$	11,142,019

RECONCILIATION OF THE TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES As of December 31, 2012

Total fund balances - governmental funds	\$	2,630,684
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore, are not reported in the funds.		1,938,445
Some receivables that are not currently available are reported as deferred revenues in the fund financial statements but are recognized as revenue when earned in the government-wide statements.		60,850
Non-current assets are not receivable in the current period and therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Net pension asset		1,407,184
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Compensated absences payable		(24,516)
General obligation bonds payable	-	(1,570,000)
NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$	4,442,647

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	(General Fund		Public Safety		Roads and Bridges		Debt Service	Go	Total overnmental Funds
REVENUES		AN 2002 A 21 A				4.0000000000000000000000000000000000000		Control Control		100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Taxes	\$	3,696,402	\$	2,445,809	\$	1,355,874	\$	258,255	\$	7,756,340
Intergovernmental				-		119,851		-		119,851
Fees, licenses and permits		160,769						-		160,769
Charges for services		1,317		30,236		-		-		31,553
Fines and forfeitures		121,745		4,060				-		125,805
Investment income		7,088		43		154		-		7,285
Miscellaneous		126,417	_	40,615	_		_		_	167,032
Total Revenues		4,113,738	_	2,520,763	_	1,475,879	_	258,255	_	8,368,635
EXPENDITURES										
Current										
General government		2,691,546				-		-		2,691,546
Public safety		1,159,457		2,419,390		-		-		3,578,847
Roads and bridges		-				1,500,864		-		1,500,864
Health services		7,648				-		-		7,648
Capital Outlay		152,607		13,180		-				165,787
Debt Service										
Principal retirement		-				-		195,000		195,000
Interest and fiscal charges	_	-	_	-	_		_	61,185	_	61,185
Total Expenditures	_	4,011,258	_	2,432,570	_	1,500,864	_	256,185	_	8,200,877
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over										
expenditures	_	102,480	_	88,193	_	(24,985)	_	2,070	_	167,758
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)										
Transfers in		-				125,000				125,000
Transfers (out)		(125,000)						-		(125,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(125,000)			_	125,000		-	_	
Net change in fund balance		(22,520)		88,193		100,015		2,070		167,758
FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT) - Beginning										
of Year	_	1,224,490	_	1,391,767	_	(249,077)	_	95,746	_	2,462,926
FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT) -										
END OF YEAR	\$	1,201,970	\$	1,479,960	\$	(149,062)	\$	97,816	\$	2,630,684

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	167,758
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the		
statement of net assets the cost of these assets is capitalized and they are		
depreciated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense		
in the statement of activities.		
Capital outlay is reported as an expenditure in the fund financial statements		
but is capitalized in the government-wide financial statements.		62,531
Depreciation is reported in the government-wide statements		(158,029)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets		
is to decrease net assets		(1,198)
Debt issued provides current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets. Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces		
long-term liabilities in the statement of activities.		
Principal repaid		195,000
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current		
financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.		
Change in net pension asset	_	342,524
CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$	608,586

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUND As of December 31, 2012

	Polic Pens	
ASSETS		
Cash	\$	10,000
Investments, at fair value:		
Illinois Funds		129,072
Money market funds		145,636
Mutual funds	2,	339,131
U.S. agencies	3,	410,417
Accrued interest receivable		15,292
Prepaid items		225
Total Assets	6,	049,773
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable		6,123
Due from primary government		15,539
Total Liabilities		21,662
NET POSITION		
Net Plan Assets Held In Trust For Pension Benefits	\$ 6,	028,111

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUND

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Police Pension
ADDITIONS	
Contributions - employer	
Property taxes	\$ 834,569
Contributions - plan members	167,504
Total Contributions	1,002,069
Investment Income (Loss)	
Change in fair value	364,95
Interest earned	4,589
Total Investment Gain	369,543
Less investment expenses	(13,503
Net Investment Gain	356,039
Total Additions	1,358,100
DEDUCTIONS	
Administration	21,66
Payments to beneficiaries	230,69
Total Deductions	252,354
Change in Net Position	1,105,75
NET POSITION - Beginning of Year	4,922,35
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$ 6,028,11

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE I - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Village of Barrington Hills, Illinois (the "village") is a home-rule municipality, under the 1970 Illinois Constitution. The village operates under a President-Trustee form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: public safety, highways and streets, health services, planning and zoning, and general administrative services.

The accounting policies of the Village of Barrington Hills, Illinois conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. The accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles is the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

A. REPORTING ENTITY

This report includes all of the funds of the Village of Barrington Hills. The reporting entity for the village consists of (a) the primary government, (b) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (c) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that their exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. A legally separate organization should be reported as a component unit if the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable to the organization. The primary government is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body and (1) it is able to impose its will on that organization or (2) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or burdens on the primary government. The primary government may be financially accountable if an organization is fiscally dependent on the primary government.

A legally separate, tax exempt organization should be reported as a component unit of a reporting entity if all of the following criteria are met: (1) the economic resources received or held by the separate organization are entirely or almost entirely for the direct benefit of the primary government, its component units, or its constituents; (2) the primary government is entitled to, or has the ability to otherwise access, a majority of the economic resources received or held by the separate organization; (3) the economic resources received or held by an individual organization that the specific primary government, or its component units, is entitled to, or has the ability to otherwise access, are significant to that primary government. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government's operations and are reported with similar funds of the primary government.

The village's financial reporting entity comprises the following: Primary government – Village of Barrington Hills, Blended Component Unit – Police Pension Employees Retirement System.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE I - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

A. REPORTING ENTITY (cont.)

Component Unit

Police Pension Employees' Retirement System (Police Pension or Police Pension Fund)

The village's sworn police employees participate in the Police Pension Employees' Retirement System (PPERS). PPERS functions for the benefit of these employees and is governed by a five-member pension board. Two members appointed by the village's President, one elected pension beneficiary and two elected police employees constitute the pension board. The participants are required to contribute a percentage of salary as established by state statute and the village is obligated to fund all remaining PPERS costs based upon actuarial valuations. The State of Illinois is authorized to establish benefit levels and the village is authorized to approve the actuarial assumptions used in the determination of contribution levels. Although it is legally separate from the village, the PPERS is reported as if it were part of the primary government because its sole purpose is to provide retirement benefits for the village's police employees. The PPERS is reported as a pension trust fund and the data for the component unit is included in the government's fiduciary fund financial statements. No separate annual financial report is issued for the PPERS.

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In June 2011, the GASB issued statement No. 63 - Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position. This statement provides financial reporting guidance for deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. Previous financial reporting standards did not include guidance for these elements, which are distinct from assets and liabilities.

The village made the decision to implement this standard effective January 1, 2012.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and statement of activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange revenues.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. The village does not allocate indirect expenses to functions in the statement of activities. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not included among program revenues are reported as general revenues. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE I - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont.)

Fund Financial Statements

Financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts, which constitute its assets, liabilities, net position/fund equity, revenues, and expenditure/expenses.

Funds are organized as major funds or non-major funds within the governmental financial statements. An emphasis is placed on major funds. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the village or meets the following criteria:

- Total assets/deferred outflows of resources, liabilities/deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- In addition, any other governmental fund that the village believes is particularly important to financial statement users may be reported as a major fund.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The Village of Barrington Hills reports the following major governmental funds:

- General Fund accounts for the village's primary operating activities. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- Public Safety Fund special revenue fund used to account for and report resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to supporting expenditures for the village's public safety operations, including police protection, the school crossing guard program, expenditures related to the installation and maintenance of the emergency 911 telephone system, and expenditures related to drug, DUI, and gang awareness and prevention programs.
- Roads and Bridges Fund special revenue fund used to account for and report resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to supporting expenditures for the repair and maintenance of the village's roads and bridges.
- Debt Service Fund used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for the payment of general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

Fiduciary funds are used to report assets held in a trustee or agency capacity for others and therefore are not available to support village programs. The reporting focus is on net position and changes in net position and is reported using accounting principles similar to proprietary funds, which operate under accounting principles similar to a business in the private sector.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE I - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont.)

Fund Financial Statements (cont.)

Pension trust funds are used to account for assets held in a trustee capacity for pension benefit payments. The Police Pension Fund accounts for the accumulation of resources to be used for disability and retirement annuity payments to employees covered by the plan. The village's pension trust fund is presented in the fiduciary fund financial statements. Since by definition these assets are being held for the benefit of a third party (pension participants) and cannot be used to address activities or obligations of the village, these funds are not incorporated into the government-wide statements.

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide statement of net position and statement of activities are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Under the accrual method deferred revenue is recognized as revenue in the period earned. Taxes receivable for the following year are recorded as receivables and unearned revenue. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider are met. Special assessments are recorded as revenue when earned. Unbilled receivables are recorded as revenues when services are provided.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when they are both measurable and available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the village considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period except for state income taxes which have a 180 day availability period. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for unmatured interest on long-term debt, claims, judgments, compensated absences, and pension expenditures, which are recorded as a fund liability when expected to be paid with expendable available financial resources.

Property taxes are recorded in the year levied as receivables and deferred revenues. They are recognized as revenues in the succeeding year when services financed by the levy are being provided.

Intergovernmental aids and grants are recognized as revenues in the period the village is entitled the resources and the amounts are available. Amounts owed to the village which are not available are recorded as receivables and deferred revenues. Amounts received prior to the entitlement period are also recorded as deferred revenues.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE I - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION (cont.)

Fund Financial Statements (cont.)

Revenues susceptible to accrual include property taxes, sales and income taxes, miscellaneous taxes, public charges for services, and interest. Other general revenues such as fines and forfeitures, inspection fees, and miscellaneous revenues are recognized when received in cash or when measurable and available under the criteria described above.

The village reports deferred revenues on its governmental funds balance sheet. Deferred revenues arise from taxes levied in the current year which are for the subsequent year's operations. For governmental fund financial statements, deferred revenues arise when a potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. Deferred revenues also arise when resources are received before the village has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the village has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for deferred revenue is removed from the balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

Fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as described previously in this note.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity

1. Deposits and Investments

Illinois Statutes authorize the village to make deposits/investments in insured commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agencies, insured credit union shares, money market mutual funds with portfolios of securities issued or guaranteed by the United States or agreement to repurchase these same obligations, repurchase agreements, short-term commercial paper rated within the three highest classifications by at least two standard rating services, and the Illinois Funds Investment Pool.

Pension funds may also invest in certain non-U.S. obligations, Illinois municipal corporations tax anticipation warrants, veteran's loans, obligations of the State of Illinois and its political subdivisions, and the Illinois insurance company general and separate accounts, mutual funds meeting certain requirements, equity securities, and corporate bonds meeting certain requirements. Pension funds with net position in excess of \$10,000,000 and an appointed investment adviser may invest an additional portion of its assets in common and preferred stocks and mutual funds, that meet certain requirements. The police pension fund's investment policy allows investments in all of the above listed accounts, but does exclude any repurchase agreements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE I - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

- D. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity (cont.)
 - Deposits and Investments (cont.)

Additional restrictions may arise from local charters, ordinances, resolutions and grant resolutions.

The village has adopted an investment policy. The police pension has not adopted an investment policy. The village's policy contains the following guidelines for investments:

Interest Rate Risk

The village will minimize interest rate risk by structuring the investment portfolio for ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity. The village will also invest operating funds primarily in shorter-term securities, money market mutual funds, or similar investment pools.

Credit Risk

The village will minimize credit risk by limiting investments to the safest type of securities, pre-qualifying the financial institutions, broker/dealers, intermediaries, and advisors with which the village will do business, and diversifying the investment portfolio.

Custodial Credit Risk

The village will not maintain funds in any financial institution not willing to post, or not capable of posting, required collateral for funds in excess of the FDIC insurable limits. Pledged collateral will be held in safekeeping by a third party depository.

Concentration of credit risk is not addressed by the village's investment policy.

Investments are stated at fair value, which is the amount at which an investment could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. Fair values are based on quoted market prices. No investments are reported at amortized cost. Adjustments necessary to record investments at fair value are recorded in the operating statement as increases or decreases in investment income. Investment income on commingled investments of municipal accounting funds is allocated based on average balances. The difference between the bank balance and carrying value is due to outstanding checks and/or deposits in transit.

Illinois Funds is an investment pool managed by the State of Illinois, Office of the Treasurer, which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. Illinois Funds is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in Illinois Funds are valued at Illinois Funds' share price, the price for which the investments could be sold.

See Note III. A. for further information.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE I - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity (cont.)

2. Receivables

Property taxes for levy year 2012 attach as an enforceable lien on January 1, 2012, on property values assessed as of the same date. Taxes are levied by December following the lien date (by passage of a Tax Levy Ordinance). Tax bills are prepared by the counties and are payable in installments throughout 2013. The counties collect such taxes and remit them periodically. The 2012 property tax levy is recognized as a receivable and deferral in fiscal 2012, net the allowance for uncollectible. As the taxes become available to finance current expenditures, they are recognized as revenues. At December 31, 2012, the property taxes receivable and deferred tax revenue consisted of the estimated amount collectible from the 2012 levy.

An allowance for uncollectible amounts is not considered necessary for any of the village's receivables as it is believed to be immaterial.

During the course of operations, transactions occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Short-term interfund loans are reported as "due to and from other funds." Long-term interfund loans (noncurrent portion) are reported as "advances from and to other funds." Interfund receivables and payables between funds within governmental activities are eliminated in the statement of net position.

3. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method in both the government-wide and fund financial statements.

4. Capital Assets

Government-Wide Statements

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial cost of more than \$2,500 for general capital assets and \$15,000 for infrastructure assets, and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual amounts are unavailable. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE I - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

D. ASSETS, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION OR EQUITY (cont.)

4. Capital Assets (cont.)

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the statement of activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the statement of net position. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation.

The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

Buildings and improvements	10-45	Years
Equipment and furniture	3-20	Years
Land improvements	15-20	Years

Fund Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition.

5. Compensated Absences

The village accrues accumulated unpaid vacation and associated employee-related costs when earned (or estimated to be earned) by the employee. In accordance with GASB Statements, no liability is recorded for non-vesting accumulation rights to receive sick pay benefits. However, a liability is recognized for that portion of accumulated sick and vacation leave that is estimated to be taken as "terminal leave" prior to retirement.

The liability for these compensated absences is recorded as an obligation in the government-wide statements. The current portion of this debt is based on historical trends. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report only the compensated absence liability which has matured and is payable from expendable available financial resources. A portion to be paid with current financial resources has been accrued within the General Fund and Public Safety Fund.

6. Long-term Obligations

All long-term obligations to be repaid from governmental resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide financial statements. The long-term obligations consist primarily of bonds payable, and accrued compensated absences.

For the government-wide statements, bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the issue using the effective interest method. Gains or losses on prior refundings are amortized over the remaining life of the old debt, or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter. The balance at year end for both premiums/discounts and gains/losses, as applicable, is shown as an increase or decrease in the liability section of the statement of net position.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE I - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity (cont.)

Long-term Obligations (cont.)

Long term obligations for governmental funds are not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuance are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

7. Equity Classifications

Government-Wide Statements

Equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

- a. Net investment in capital assets Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances (excluding unspent debt proceeds) of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- Restricted net position Consists of net position with constraints placed on their use either by 1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or, 2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted net position All other net position that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "investment in capital assets."

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the village's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Fund Statements

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54 – Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, the village classifies governmental fund balance as follows:

- Nonspendable Includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because they are not in spendable form or because legal or contractual requirements require them to be maintained intact.
- Restricted Consists of fund balances with constraints placed on their use either by 1)
 external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other
 governments or 2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE I - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

- D. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity (cont.)
 - 7. Equity Classifications (cont.)

Fund Statements (cont.)

- c) Committed Includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action of the highest level of decision making authority. Fund balance amounts are committed through a formal action (resolution) of the village. This formal action must occur prior to the end of the reporting period, but the amount of the commitment, which will be subject to the constraints, may be determined in the subsequent period. Any changes to the constraints imposed require the same formal action of the village that originally created the commitment.
- d) Assigned Includes spendable fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are not considered restricted or committed. Fund balance may be assigned through the following; 1) The village adopts a financial policy through board action to assign amounts for a specific purpose. 2) All remaining positive spendable amounts in governmental funds, other than the general fund, that are neither restricted nor committed. Assignments may take place after the end of the reporting period.
- Unassigned Includes residual positive fund balance within the general fund which has not been classified within the other above mentioned categories. Unassigned fund balance may also include negative balances for any governmental fund if expenditures exceeds amounts restricted, committed, or assigned for those purposes.

The village considers restricted amounts to be spent first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available unless there are legal documents / contracts that prohibit doing this, such as in grant agreements requiring dollar for dollar spending. Additionally, the village would first use committed, then assigned and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

The village passed a resolution in 2001 establishing that the General Fund must maintain a balance of no less than \$1,200,000 as a reserve for contingencies. The village met this requirement as of December 31, 2012.

See Note III. F for further information.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE II - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. APPROPRIATION INFORMATION

Appropriation information is derived from the annual operating appropriation and is presented using the same basis of accounting for each fund as described in Note I. C. Annual appropriations are adopted for the general, special revenue, and debt service funds. All annual appropriations lapse at year end.

All departments of the village submit requests for appropriation to the Chairman of the Finance Committee so that an appropriation may be prepared. The appropriation is prepared by fund, function, and activity, and includes information on the past year, current year estimates, and requested appropriations for the next fiscal year. The proposed appropriation is presented to the governing body for review. The governing body holds a meeting and may add to, or change appropriations, but may not change the form of the appropriation. The administrator is not authorized to transfer appropriated amounts between departments within any fund. The governing body must approve any revisions that alter the total expenditures of the village. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level.

B. DEFICIT FUND BALANCE

Generally accepted accounting principles require disclosure of individual funds that have deficit balances at year end. As of December 31, 2012, the Roads and Bridges Fund had a deficit fund balance of \$149,062. The deficit is expected to be funded through future transfers from the General Fund.

NOTE III - DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The village's deposits and investments at December 31, 2012, were comprised of the following:

	Primary Government		Fiduciary Fund						
		Carrying Value	Statement Balance		Carrying Value	_	Statement Balance	Associated Risks	
Deposits Certificates of Deposit	\$	819,949 \$ 577,089	913,457 575,888	-	10,000	\$		Custodial credit Custodial credit	
Money Market Funds – Illinois Funds		919,805	919,805		129,072		122,161	Credit, interest rate	
Mutual Funds – Government Bond Funds					145,636		145,635	Credit, interest rate	
Mutual Funds - Equity Funds					632,061		632,061		
Mutual funds - Fixed Income Funds					1,707,070		1,707,070	Credit, custodial credit, concentration of credit, interest rate	
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)Bonds –U.S. Agency implicitly guaranteed					660,060		660,060	Credit, custodial credit, concentration of credit, interest rate	
Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) – U.S. Agency explicitly guaranteed					260,842		260,842	Custodial credit, interest rate	
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) – U.S. Agency implicitly guaranteed					2,489,515		2,489,515	Credit, custodial credit, concentration of credit, interest rate	
Petty cash		450		_		_		Not applicable	
Total Cash and investments	\$	2,317,293\$	2,409,150	\$	6,034,256	\$	6,027,343		

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE III - DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

A. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (cont.)

	Cash and Investments			
Reconciliation to financial statements Per statement of net position Unrestricted cash and investments Per statement of net position – Fiduciary Funds	\$	2,317,293		
Cash Illinos Funds Money Market Funds Mutual Funds U.S. Agencies		10,000 129,072 145,636 2,339,131 3,410,417		
Total Cash and Investments	\$	8,351,549		

Deposits in each local and area bank are insured by the FDIC in the amount of \$250,000 for time and savings accounts (including NOW accounts), \$250,000 for interest-bearing demand deposit accounts, and unlimited amounts for noninterest bearing transaction accounts through December 31, 2012. On January 1, 2013, the temporary unlimited coverage for noninterest bearing transaction accounts expired. Therefore, demand deposit accounts (interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing) are insured for a total of \$250,000 beginning January 1, 2013. In addition, if deposits are held in an institution outside of the state in which the government is located, insured amounts are further limited to a total of \$250,000 for the combined amount of all deposit accounts.

The Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC), created by the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970, is an independent government-sponsored corporation (not an agency of the U.S. government).

Custodial Credit Risk

Deposits – Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a financial institution failure, the village's deposits may not be returned to the village.

Investments – For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the village will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

As of December 31, 2012, the village had no investments that were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. As of December 31, 2012, the village's investments were rated as follows:

Investment Type	Composite Ratings				
Mutual funds	Not rated				
Illinois funds money market funds	AAAm				
Tennessee Valley Authority Bonds (TVA)	Aaa				
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB)	Aaa				

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE III - DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

A. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (cont.)

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the government's investments in a single issuer. The Fiduciary Police Pension Fund is invested in the following U.S. Agencies which exceed 5% of the plan's net position:

Туре	Ca	rrying Value	Percent of Net Position
FHLB	\$	2,489,515	41.3%
TVA	_	660,060	10.9%
Total	\$	3,149,575	

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment.

As of December 31, 2012, the pension investments were as follows:

	Fiduciary Fund							
Investment Type	- 1	Fair Value	,	< 1 year		1-5 years	>	10 years
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB)	\$	2,489,515	\$	-	\$	2,489,515	\$	-
Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)		660,060		-		-		660,060
Tennessee Valley Authority		260,842		-		-		260,842
Mutual Funds – Govt. Bond Fund	_	145,636		145,636	_			-
Totals	\$	3,556,053	S	145,636	\$	2,489,515	\$	920,902

See Note I.D.1 for further information on deposit and investment policies.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE III - DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

B. RECEIVABLES

All receivables on the balance sheet are expected to be collected within one year.

Governmental funds report deferred revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Property taxes levied for the subsequent year are not earned and cannot be used to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of the current period, the various components of deferred revenue and unearned revenue reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

	Un	available	_	Unearned	Totals		
Property taxes	\$		\$	6,565,273	\$	6,565,273	
Due from other governments		30,606		-		30,606	
Interest		200				200	
Other revenue		30,044	_	-	_	30,044	
Total	\$	60,850	\$	6,565,273	\$	6,626,123	

Under the accrual method deferred revenue is recognized as revenue in the period earned. An exception in Illinois is real estate taxes, whereby the intent of the village is to finance the following year's operations with these monies. Therefore, these amounts will remain deferred revenue or unearned for the government-wide statements.

C. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2012, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Adjustments	Ending Balance	
Governmental Activities Capital assets not being depreciated						
Land	\$ 350,349	s -	\$.	\$ -	\$ 350,349	
Total Capital Assets						
Not Being Depreciated	350,349				350,349	
Capital assets being depreciated						
Buildings and Improvements	2,131,642				2,131,642	
Equipment, Furniture, Vehicles	951,769	62,531	8,245		1,006,055	
Total Capital Assets		Control of the contro	3000			
Being Depreciated	3,083,411	62,531	8,245		3,137,697	
Less: Accumulated depreciation for						
Buildings and Improvements	(919,026)	(47,862)			(966,888)	
Equipment, Furniture, Vehicles	(479,593)	(110,167)	(7,047)		(582,713)	
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(1,398,619)	(158,029)	(7,047)		(1,549,601)	
Governmental Activities Capital						
Assets, Net of Depreciation	\$ 2,035,141	\$ (95,498)	\$ 1,198	\$ -	\$ 1,938,445	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE III - DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

C. CAPITAL ASSETS (cont.)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Governmental Activities

General Government	\$	75,854
Public Safety	_	82,175
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense	\$	158,029

D. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS

Interfund Balances

The composition of interfund balances as December 31, 2012, is as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount			
Public Safety	General	\$	1,419,480		
Debt Service	General		97,483		
General	Roads and Bridges	_	207,095		
Total - Fund Financial					
Statements		S	1,724,058		

All amounts are due after one year.

All remaining balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made.

The composition of the due to component unit as of December 31, 2012, is as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount		
General	Police Pension	\$	15,539	

The amounts due to the General Fund are tax receipts paid in advance to the police pension fund.

Transfers

During the year, the village transferred \$125,000 from the General Fund to the Road and Bridges Fund to fund the portion of the deficit in the Road and Bridges Fund.

State law allows for the above transfer. For the statement of activities, interfund transfers within the governmental activities are netted and eliminated.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE III - DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

E. LONG-TERM DEBT

General Obligation Bonds

General Obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

Issue	_	Beginning Balance	_	Increases	 ecreases_	_	Ending Balance
General Obligation Bond Series of 2003 issued for \$3,155,000 due in annual installments of \$165,000 to \$250,000 plus interest of 2.7% to 3.8% through January 1, 2020	\$	1,765,000	\$		\$ 195,000	\$	1,570,000

Long-term Liability Activity

Changes in long-term liabilities during the year ended December 31, 2012, were as follows:

Type of Debt	Beginning Balances	_	Increases	D	ecreases	_	Ending Balances	 ithin One Year
Compensated absences General obligation bonds	\$ 35,114 1,765,000	\$	206,504	\$	206,504 195,000	-	35,114 1,570,000	\$ 10,598 200,000
	\$ 1,800,114	\$	206,504	\$	401,504	\$	1,605,114	\$ 210,598

Payments on the general obligation bonds are made by the Debt Service Fund. Compensated absences for the governmental activities are liquidated by the General Fund and Public Safety Fund.

Debt Service Requirements to Maturity

The annual debt service requirements to maturity, including principal and interest, are as follows:

Year		General Obligation Bonds								
Ending 12/31	_	Principal	Interest							
2014	\$	200,000	\$	55,530						
2015		210,000		49,230						
2016		215,000		42,300						
2017		225,000		34,882						
2018		230,000		26,895						
2019 - 2020	_	490,000	_	28,000						
	\$	1,570,000	\$	236,837						

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE III - DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

E. LONG-TERM DEBT (cont.)

Legal Debt Margin

Article VII, Section 6(k) of the 1970 Illinois Constitution governs the computation of legal debt margin states: "The General Assembly may limit by law the amount and require referendum approval of debt to be incurred by home rule municipalities, payable from ad valorem property tax receipts, only in excess of the following percentages of the assessed value of its taxable property...(2) if its population is more than 25,000 and less than 500,000 an aggregate of one percent:...indebtedness which is outstanding on the effective date (July 1, 1971) of this constitution or which is thereafter approved by referendum...shall not be included in the foregoing percentage amounts." To date the Illinois General Assembly sets no limits for home rule municipalities. The village is a home rule municipality.

There are a number of limitations and restrictions contained in the bond indenture. The village is in compliance with all significant limitations and restrictions, including federal arbitrage regulations.

F. NET POSITION/FUND BALANCES

Net position reported on the government-wide statement of net position at December 31, 2012, include the following:

Net Position

\$	350,349 1,588,096
	1 029 445
	1,938,445
	1,334,123
	110,964
	351,379
	97,816
_	609,920
\$	4,442,647
	\$

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE III - DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (cont.)

F. NET POSITION/FUND BALANCES (cont.)

Total Unassigned Fund Balance

Nonspendable

Governmental fund balances reported on the fund financial statements at December 31, 2012, include the following:

Nonspendable								
General Fund - Prepaid Items							\$	162,104
Road & Bridges Fund - Prepaid Ite	ms						_	45,000
Prepaid items							\$	207,104
Restricted								
Restricted - General Fund								
		eginning						Ending
General Fund	-	Balance		ncreases		ecreases	_	Balance
FICA/Unemployment	S	42,268	\$	222,046	S	203,931	\$	60,383
Illinois Municipal Retirement		43,934	Ψ	29,059		22,412		50,581
Audit		(6,994)		28,162		26,826		(5,658)
Lighting		(2,719)		3,113		2,520		(2,126)
Liability Insurance		275,656		73,648		74,536		274,768
	\$	352,145	\$	356,028	\$	330,225		377,948
Negative Reserves allocated to unassigned fund balance								7,784
Subtotal - General Fund								385,732
Public Safety								1,334,123
Debt Service							_	97,816
Total Restricted Fund B	alance						\$	1,817,671
Assigned								
Public Safety							\$	145,837
Total Assigned Fund Ba	alance						\$	145,837
Unassigned								
General Fund							S	654,134
Roads and Bridges							_	(194,062)

460,072

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE IV - OTHER INFORMATION

A. RISK MANAGEMENT

The village is exposed to various risks related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; natural disasters; and injuries to the village's employees. The village is commercially insured for these risks, as well as, medical, dental, life, and disability insurance. There were no significant changes in insurance coverage from the prior year and settlements did not exceed insurance coverage in any of the past 3 years.

B. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The village provides COBRA health benefits to all prior employees as required by federal law. All prior employees pay 100 percent of the premiums.

C. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

From time to time, the village is party to various pending claims and legal proceedings. For all claims and legal proceedings that the village is involved with, the outcome of such matters cannot be forecasted with certainty, but it is the opinion of the management and the village attorney that the likelihood is remote that any such claims or proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the village's financial position or results of operations.

Grants

Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the village expects such amounts, if any to be immaterial.

D. EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

The village contributes to two defined benefit pension plans, the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund (IMRF), a defined benefit agent multiple-employer public employee retirement system and the Police Pension Plan which is a single-employer pension plan.

Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund

Plan Description. IMRF provides retirement and disability benefits, post retirement increases, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. IMRF is an agent multiple employer pension plan. Benefit provisions are established by statute and may only be changed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois. IMRF issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained online at www.imrf.org.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012.

NOTE IV - OTHER INFORMATION (cont.)

Funding Policy. As set by statute, employees participating in IMRF are required to contribute 4.50 percent of their annual covered salary. The statute requires employers to contribute the amount necessary, in addition to member contributions, to finance the retirement coverage of its own employees. The employer contribution rate for calendar year 2011 was 5.57% of annual covered payroll. The employer also contributes for disability benefits, death benefits and supplemental retirement benefits, all of which are pooled at the IMRF level. Contribution rates for disability and death benefits are set by the IMRF Board of Trustees, while the supplemental retirement benefits rate is set by statute.

Annual Pension Cost. For the fiscal years ending December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, the employer's annual pension cost of \$54,400, \$58,872, and \$7,236, respectively, was equal to the employer's required and actual contributions. The required contribution for 2011 was determined as part of the December 31, 2009 actuarial valuation using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. The actuarial assumptions at December 31, 2009, included (a) 7.50% investment rate of return (net of administrative and direct investment expenses), (b) projected salary increases of 4.00% per year attributable to inflation, (c) additional projected salary increases ranging from 0.4% to 10% per year depending on age and service, attributable to seniority/merit, and (d) post-retirement benefit increases of 3% annually. The actuarial value of IMRF assets was determined using techniques that spread the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of investments over a five-year period with a 20% corridor between the actuarial and market value of assets. The employer's overfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on an open 30 year basis.

Funded Status and Funding Progress. As of December 31, 2011, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the Regular plan was 113.34 percent funded. The actuarial liability for benefits was \$2,786,278 and the actuarial value of assets was \$3,157,853, resulting in an overfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$371,575. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$976,660 and since the plan is overfunded, there is no ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll. In conjunction with the December 2011 actuarial valuation the market value of investments was determined using techniques that spread the effect of short-term volatility in the market value of investments over a five year period with a 20% corridor between the actuarial and market value of assets. In 2011, the overfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized on a level percentage of projected payroll on an open 30 year basis.

The schedule of funding progress, presented as RSI following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE IV - OTHER INFORMATION (CONT.)

D. EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (cont.)

Police Pension Plan

The Police Pension Plan is a single-employer defined benefit pension plan that covers all sworn police personnel. Although this is a single-employer pension plan, the defined benefits and employee and employer contribution levels are governed by Illinois State Statutes and may be amended only by the Illinois legislature. The village accounts for the plan as a pension trust fund.

Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits and terminated employees entitled to benefits but not yet receiving them	4
Current employees Vested and nonvested	19
Total	23

As provided for in the Illinois Compiled Statutes, the Police Pension Fund provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits to employees grouped into two tiers. Tier 1 is for employees hired prior to January 1, 2011 and Tier 2 is for employees hired after that date. The following is a summary of the Police Pension Fund as provided for in Illinois Compiled Statutes.

Tier 1 - Covered employees attaining the age of 50 or more with 20 or more years of creditable service are entitled to receive an annual retirement benefit of one half of the salary attached to the rank on the last day of service, or for one year prior to the last day, whichever is greater. The pension shall be increased by 2.5% of such salary for each additional year of service over 20 years up to 30 years to a maximum of 75% of such salary. Employees with at least 8 years but less than 20 years of credited service may retire at or after age 60 and receive a reduced retirement benefit. The monthly pension of a police officer who retired with 20 or more years of service after January 1, 1977 shall be increased annually, following the first anniversary date of retirement and paid upon reaching at least the age 55, by 3% of the original pension and 3% compounded annually thereafter.

Tier 2 - Covered employees attaining the age of 55 or more with 10 or more years of creditable service are entitled to receive a monthly pension of 2.5% of the final average salary for each year of creditable service. The salary is initially capped at \$106,800 but increases annually thereafter and is limited to 75% of final average salary. Employees with 10 or more years of creditable service may retire at or after age 50 and receive a reduced retirement benefit. The monthly pension of a police officer shall be increased annually on the January 1 occurring either on or after the attainment of age 60 or the first anniversary of the pension start date, whichever is later. Each annual increase shall be calculated at 3% or one half the annual unadjusted percentage increase in the CPI, whichever is less.

Covered employees are required to contribute 9.91% of their base salary to the Police Pension Plan. If an employee leaves covered employment with less than 20 years of service, accumulated employee contributions may be refunded without accumulated interest. The village is required to contribute the remaining amounts necessary to finance the plans as actuarially determined by an enrolled actuary. Effective January 1, 2011 the Village's contributions must accumulate to the point where past service cost for the Police Pension Plan is 90% by the year 2040. For the year ended, the village's contribution was 50.30% of covered payroll. The schedule of funding progress, presented as RSI following the notes to the financial statements, presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrual liability for benefits.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE IV - OTHER INFORMATION (cont.)

D. EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (cont.)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Plan Asset Matters

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Employee and employer contributions are recognized as revenues in the period in which employee services are performed. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan.

Method Used to Value Investments

Investments are reported at fair value. Short term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Securities traded on national exchanges are valued at the last reported sales price.

Net Pension Asset

The pension asset for the Police Pension Plan is as follows:

	De	2012	December 31, 2011			
Annual Required Contribution Interest on the Net Pension Asset Adjustment to annual required contribution	\$	512,710 (50,202) 29,533	\$	467,496 (30,961) 16,129		
Annual Pension Cost Actual Contribution	_	492,041 (834,565)	_	452,664 (856,690)		
Increase in the Net Pension Asset Net Pension Asset-Beginning of Year	_	(342,524) (1,064,660)		(404,026) (660,634)		
Net Pension Asset-End of Year	\$	(1,407,184)	\$	(1,064,660)		

As of December 31, 2011, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the Police Pension plan was 43.9 percent funded. The actuarial liability for benefits was \$11,213,829 and the actuarial value of assets was \$4,922,356 resulting in an underfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$6,291,473. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$1,659,147 and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll is 379,20%.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE IV - OTHER INFORMATION (cont.)

D. EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (cont.)

Annual Pension Cost

The village's annual pension cost for the most recently available period and related information for the plans are as follows:

	Illinois Municipal Retirement	Police Pension
Contribution rates – employer	5.57%	50.30%
Contribution rates - employee	4.50%	9.91%
Annual pension cost	\$54,400	\$492,041
Contributions made	\$54,400	\$834,565
Actuarial valuation date	12/31/2011	12/31/2011
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal	Entry age
Amortization method	Level % of projected	,
	payroll open basis	Level % of pay, closed
Remaining amortization period	23 years	29 years
Asset valuation method	5 year smoothed market	Market
Actuarial assumptions		
Investment rate	7.5%	6.50%
Projected salary increases	0.4 to 10%	5.0%
Inflated rate included	4.0%	3.0%
Cost-of-living adjustments	3.0%	3.0%

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE IV - OTHER INFORMATION (cont.)

D. EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (cont.)

Trend Information

Employer annual pension cost (APC), actual contributions and the net pension obligation (asset) are as follows. The net pension obligation (asset) is the cumulative difference between the APC and the contributions actually made.

	Year	Illinois Municipal Retirement	Police Pension
Annual Pension Cost (APC)	12/31/2012	\$ N/A	\$ 492,041
	12/31/2011	54,400	452,664
	12/31/2010	58,872	428,890
Actual Contributions	12/31/2012	\$ N/A	\$ 834,565
	12/31/2011	54,400	856,690
	12/31/2010	58,872	647,219
Percentage of APC Contributed	12/31/2012	N/A	170%
	12/31/2011	100%	189%
	12/31/2010	100%	151%
Net Pension Obligation (Asset)	12/31/2012	\$ N/A	\$ (1,407,184)
	12/31/2011		(1,064,660)
	12/31/2010		(660,634)

E. EFFECT OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ON CURRENT-PERIOD FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has approved GASB Statement No. 61, The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus; Statement No. 65, Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities; Statement No. 66, Technical Corrections - 2012 - an amendment of GASB Statements No. 10 and No. 62; Statement No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 25; and Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27. Application of these standards may restate portions of these financial statements.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER'S CONTRIBUTIONS AND FUNDING PROGRESS As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Actuarial Valuation Date	_	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Lia	Actuarial Accrued ability (AAL) Entry Age (b)	_	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	_	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
12/31/11	s	3,157,853	\$	2,786,278	\$	371,575	113.34%	\$	976,660	
12/31/10		3,050,544		2,527,100		523,444	120.71%		905,722	
12/31/09		2,825,585		2,338,838		486,747	120.81%		861,477	
12/31/08		2,516,982		2,157,493		359,489	116.66%		836,103	
12/31/07		3,356,386		1,852,610		1,503,776	181.17%		807,990	
12/31/06		3,212,878		1,728,102		1,484,776	185.92%		688,439	
Fiscal									Annual	
Year								F	Required	Percent
End								Co	ontribution	Contributed
12/31/12									N/A	N/A
12/31/11								\$	54,400	100.00%
12/31/10									58,872	100.00%
12/31/09									7,236	100.00%
12/31/08									7,190	100.00%
12/31/07									8,645	100.00%

The information presented in the above supplementary schedule was determined as part of the actuarial valuation at the date indicated. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows:

Valuation date	December 31, 2011
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age normal
Amortization method	Level percentage of projected payroll open basis
Remaining amortization	
period	23 years
Asset valuation method	5 year smoothed market
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	7.50%
Inflation factor	4.00%
Projected salary increases	0.4% - 10.0%
Inflation factor	4.00%
Cost of living adjustments	3.00% per year

VILLAGE OF BARRINGTON HILLS POLICE PENSION FUND

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER'S CONTRIBUTIONS AND FUNDING PROGRESS As of and For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Actuarial Valuation Date	_	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)		Actuarial Accrued iability (AAL) -Entry Age (b)	_	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	_	Funded Ratio (a/b)	_	Covered Payroll (c)	F	DAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
12/31/11	s	4,922,356	s	11,213,829	\$	(6,291,473)		43.90%	s	1,659,147		379.20%
12/31/10		4,209,906		10,518,825		(6,308,919)		40.00%		1,631,516		386.69%
12/31/09		3,419,133		9,566,899		(6,147,766)		35.70%		1,579,973		389.11%
12/31/07		2,025,432		7,893,695		(5,868,263)		25.70%		1,369,386		428.53%
4/30/06		986,565		6,941,537		(5,954,972)		14.20%		1,174,694		506.90%
Fiscal								Annual			٨	let Pension
Year							F	Required		Percent		Obligation
End							Co	ontribution	_	Contributed	_	(Asset)
12/31/12							\$	512,710		162.78%	\$	(1,407,184)
12/31/11								467,496		183.25%		(1,064,660)
12/31/10								435,946		150.91%		(660,634)
12/31/09								435,946		152.67%		(442,305)
12/31/08								405,265		186.00%		(205,617)
12/31/07								405,265		107.82%		138,012

The information presented in the above supplementary schedule was determined as part of the actuarial valuation at the date indicated. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows:

Valuation date	December 31, 2011							
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age							
Amortization method	Level percentage of pay, closed							
Remaining amortization period	29 years							
Asset valuation method	Market							
Actuarial assumptions: Investment rate of return Inflation factor	6.50% 3.00%							
Projected salary increases Cost of living adjustments	5.00% 3.00% per year							

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCE - FORECAST, APPROPRIATION AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Fo	inal and Fina recast and	ı			
20/20/00	A	opropriation	_	Actual	_	Variance
REVENUES						
Taxes	\$	3,683,947	\$	3,696,402	\$	12,455
Fees, permits and licenses		116,000		160,769		44,769
Charges for services		2,000		1,317		(683)
Fines and forfeitures		118,500		121,745		3,245
Investment income		4,197		7,088		2,891
Miscellaneous	-	111,900	_	126,417	_	14,517
Total Revenues	_	4,036,544	_	4,113,738	_	77,194
EXPENDITURES						
General government		4,845,500		2,742,079		2,103,421
Public safety		1,638,500		1,261,531		376,969
Health services		15,000	_	7,648	_	7,352
Total Expenditures		6,499,000	_	4,011,258	_	2,487,742
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over expenditures	_	(2,462,456)	_	102,480	_	2,564,936
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers (out)	_	-	_	(125,000)		(125,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	_	-	_	(125,000)	_	(125,000)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(2,462,456)		(22,520)	\$	2,439,936
FUND BALANCE - Beginning of Year			_	1,224,490		
FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR			\$	1,201,970		

DETAILED SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -FORECAST, APPROPRIATION AND ACTUAL - PUBLIC SAFETY - SPECIAL REVENUE FUND For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Fin	riginal and al Forecast Appropriation		Actual	Variance	
PUBLIC SAFETY						
REVENUE						
Property taxes	\$	2,426,141	\$	2,445,809	\$	19,668
Grant revenues		500		5,200		4,700
Special detail		1,541		2,368		827
Interest income		40		43		3
Wireless surcharges		28,000		27,868		(132)
Other surcharges		12,100		10,881		(1,219)
Insurance reimbursements		500		4,541		4,041
Drug/DUI/gang fund		2,100		4,060		1,960
Other	_	13,500	_	19,993	_	6,493
Total Revenues		2,484,422	_	2,520,763	_	36,341
EXPENDITURES						
Crossing Guard						
Regular salaries	_	3,000	_	2,400	_	600
Police Protection						
Regular salaries		2,855,000		2,279,034		575,966
Overtime		150,000		66,293		83,707
Longevity awards		30,000		26,250		3,750
Vacation compensation		6,000		4,683		1,317
Educational benefits	_	30,000	_		_	30,000
Total Police Protection	_	3,071,000	_	2,376,260	_	694,740
Emergency 911						
Ameritech line charges				11,060		(11,060)
Equipment maintenance		-		12,200		(12,200)
Miscellaneous	_	-	_	7,602	_	(7,602)
Total Emergency 911	_	-	_	30,862	_	(30,862)
Drug/Gang/DUI						
Drug/Gang/DUI expenses		10,000	_	9,868	_	132
Capital Outlay				40.400		440 400
Purchase new equipment	-	-	_	13,180	_	(13,180)
Total Expenditures	_	3,084,000	_	2,432,570	_	407,051
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(599,578)		88,193	\$	443,392
FUND BALANCE - Beginning of Year			_	1,391,767		
FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR			\$	1,479,960		

DETAILED SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -FORECAST, APPROPRIATION AND ACTUAL - ROADS AND BRIDGES - SPECIAL REVENUE FUND For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Fir	riginal and nal Forecast Appropriation		Actual		Variance
ROADS AND BRIDGES	-					
REVENUE						
Property taxes	\$	1,229,000	\$	1,264,989	\$	35,989
Property taxes-Town		83,000		90,885		7,885
Motor fuel tax interest		55		154		99
Motor fuel tax allotments	_	99,000	_	119,851	_	20,851
Total Revenues	_	1,411,055	_	1,475,879	_	64,824
EXPENDITURES						
Road maintenance		815,000		879,317		(64,317)
Snow plowing		300,000		170,596		129,404
Mowing		75,000		52,953		22,047
Sign purchase and installation		20,000		8,901		11,099
Drainage management		75,000		86,172		(11,172)
Engineering fees		250,000		234,784		15,216
Road striping		40,000		22,581		17,419
Equipment maintenance		20,000		22,565		(2,565)
Road patching		45,000		12,086		32,914
Equipment purchases		5,000		2,010		2,990
Bridge inspections		15,000		8,899		6,101
Cuba Road bridge	_	75,000	_	-	_	75,000
Total Expenditures		1,735,000	_	1,500,864	_	234,136
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		(323,945)		(24,985)		298,960
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES						
Transfers in	_		_	125,000	_	125,000
Total Other Financing Sources	_		_	125,000	_	125,000
Net change in fund balance	\$	(323,945)		100,015	\$	423,960
FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT) - Beginning of Year			_	(249,077)		
FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT) - END OF YEAR			\$	(149,062)		

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

APPROPRIATION INFORMATION

Appropriation information is derived from the annual operating appropriation and is presented using generally accepted accounting principles and the modified accrual basis of accounting.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

DETAILED SCHEDULE OF REVENUES - FORECAST AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

		riginal and al Forecast		Actual		iance with orecast
TAXES			_			
Property taxes	\$	2,628,947	\$	2,646,830	\$	17,883
Sales taxes		95,000		104,431		9,431
Income taxes		350,000		384,690		34,690
Replacement taxes		35,000		33,621		(1,379)
Utility taxes	_	575,000	-	526,830	_	(48,170)
TOTAL TAXES	_	3,683,947	_	3,696,402	_	12,455
FEES, PERMITS AND LICENSES						
Building permits		60,000		92,901		32,901
Liquor and scavenger licenses		1,000		1,150		150
Vehicle stickers		35,000		33,475		(1,525)
Overweight permit fees	_	20,000	_	33,243	_	13,243
TOTAL FEES, PERMITS AND LICENSES	_	116,000	_	160,769	_	44,769
CHARGES FOR SERVICES						
Police accident reports		1,000		1,041		41
Copy fees		1,000	_	276	_	(724)
TOTAL CHARGES FOR SERVICES	_	2,000	_	1,317	_	(683)
FINES AND FORFEITURES						
Traffic fines - Cook County		80,000		53,736		(26, 264)
Civil Fine Collections		-		246		246
Police "C" tickets		28,000		6,863		(21,137)
Supervision fees	_	10,500	_	60,900	_	50,400
TOTAL FINES AND FORFEITURES		118,500	_	121,745	_	3,245
INVESTMENT INCOME						
Investment income	_	4,197	_	7,088	_	2,891
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES						
Franchise fees		75,000		62,547		(12,453)
Rental income		1,300		1,405		105
Security link system fees		12,000		9,861		(2, 139)
Zoning and petition fees		1,000		1,100		100
Animal services reimbursements		1,300		1,392		92
Subdivision reimbursements		2,800		25,683		22,883
Surplus property		7,500		9,398		1,898
Grant revenue - public safety equipment		4,000		-		(4,000)
Police training reimbursements				548		548
Other	_	7,000	_	14,483	_	7,483
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES	-	111,900	_	126,417	_	14,517
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUES	\$	4,036,544	\$	4,113,738	\$	77,194

	-	inal and Final propriation	_	Actual	Variance with Appropriation	
GENERAL GOVERNMENT						
Administration	\$	1,041,500	\$	536,910	\$	504,590
Building department		315,000		294,740		20,260
Insurance and risk		1,151,000		844,813		306,187
Legal		1,568,000		787,566		780,434
Municipal building and grounds		530,000		139,259		390,741
Zoning and planning department	_	240,000	_	138,791	_	101,209
TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT	_	4,845,500	_	2,742,079	_	2,103,421
PUBLIC SAFETY						
Police department	_	1,638,500	_	1,261,531	_	376,969
HEALTH SERVICES	_	15,000	_	7,648	_	7,352
TOTAL GENERAL FUND						
EXPENDITURES	\$	6,499,000	\$	4,011,258	\$	2,487,742

	 nal and Final propriation	_	Actual	-	riance with propriation
GENERAL GOVERNMENT					
Administration					
Regular salaries	\$ 294,500	\$	121,136	\$	173,364
Social security	265,000		201,427		63,573
IMRF	75,000		22,412		52,588
Unemployment taxes	10,000		2,504		7,496
Office/computer supplies	45,000		8,759		36,241
Purchase of office equipment	10,000		4,803		5,197
Rental of office equipment	5,000		2,519		2,481
Telephones and fees	50,000		11,565		38,435
Vehicle stickers	4,000		1,925		2,075
Barrington Area Council of Governments	46,000		21,016		24.984
Audit	28,000		24,000		4,000
Hardware/software	6,000		2,826		3,174
Finance consulting	5,000		-		5,000
Dues and subscriptions	10,000		11,739		(1,739
Tuition and travel	7,000		6,827		173
Newsletter and website	40,000		10,833		29,167
Computer supplies	5,000		113		4,887
Vehicle	7,000		3,586		3,414
Vacation compensation	8,000		7,344		656
Postage	8,000		2,842		5,158
Clerical services	40,000		17,927		22,073
Communications committee	5,000		-		5,000
Messenger service	2,000		547		1,453
Payroll	8,000		4,175		3,825
Broadband data	25,000		19,710		5,290
Web services	17,000		21,313		(4,313
Merchant fees	1,000		26		974
Other/meetings expenditures	 15,000	_	5,036	_	9,964
Total Administration	1,041,500	_	536,910	_	504,590

	-	nal and Final propriation	_	Actual		riance with propriation
GENERAL GOVERNMENT (cont.)						
Building Department						
Regular salaries	\$	115,000	\$	131,892	\$	(16,892)
Outside services		100,000		131,630		(31,630)
Printing and offices supplies		1,500		1,078		422
Field/office equipment		2,000		760		1,240
Automobile expenditures		2,000		-		2,000
Building/zoning coordinator		40,000		15,332		24,668
Plumbing inspections		27,000		8,395		18,605
Surveying services		20,000		3,926		16,074
Office expenditures		4,500		1,727		2,773
Overtime		3,000				3,000
Total Building Department		315,000	_	294,740	_	20,260
Insurance and Risk						
Worker's compensation insurance		100,000		82,010		17,990
Employee medical and life		800,000		594,671		205,329
Wellness program		2,000				2,000
Employee dental plan		60,000		55,978		4,022
Vehicle/physical damage		15,000		7,666		7,334
Surety bonds		5,000		2,500		2,500
Long-term disability		25,000		19,099		5,901
Property/inland marine		13,000		2,974		10,026
Asset inventory		18,000		3,974		14,026
Property-Fire Station		2,000		1,405		595
General liability insurance		15,000		10,082		4,918
Vehicle liability insurance		18,000		10,280		7,720
Employment practice liability		6,000		3,734		2,266
Law enforcement insurance		15,000		9,690		5,310
Public officials insurance		10,000		1,986		8,014
Excess liability insurance		45,000		38,764		6,236
Crime insurance		1,000				1,000
Employee benefits liability		1,000	_			1,000
Total Insurance and Risk		1,151,000		844,813		306,187

	 nal and Final propriation	_	Actual		Variance with Appropriation	
SENERAL GOVERNMENT (cont.)						
Legal						
Village attorney	\$ 800,000	\$	448,882	\$	351,118	
Court attorney	80,000		67,700		12,300	
Police attorney	10,000		-		10,000	
Other legal fees	75,000		65,110		9,890	
Publications	5,000		2,359		2,641	
Expert witnesses	80,000		23,631		56,369	
Court reporters	18,000		6,753		11,247	
Labor relations	300,000		64,552		235,448	
FOIA records management	150,000		91,358		58,642	
Planning/zoning	50,000		17,221		32,779	
Total Legal	1,568,000	Ξ	787,566		780,434	
Municipal Building and Grounds						
Building improvements	75,000		26,136		48,864	
Furniture and equipment	20,000		369		19,631	
Interior building maintenance	90,000		39,397		50,603	
Exterior building maintenance	90,000		7,931		82,069	
Grounds maintenance	25,000		7,280		17,720	
Contractual services	75,000		3,441		71,559	
Parking lot maintenance	10,000		4,989		5,011	
Taxes	10,000		4,684		5,316	
Landscape restoration work	40,000		8,566		31,434	
Landscape irrigation	6,000		5,329		671	
Snow removal	30,000		5,922		24,078	
Safety/security equipment	15,000		16,894		(1,894	
Fire station maintenance	40,000		5,801		34,199	
Street lighting	4,000		2,520		1,480	
Total Municipal Building and Grounds	530,000	_	139,259		390,741	
Zoning and Planning Department						
Regular salaries			15,332		(15,332	
Overtime	2,000		307		1,693	
Minutes and transcripts	35,000		5,514		29,486	
Supplies/maps/printing	112,000		91,572		20,428	
Engineering services	15,000		14,619		381	
Subdivision review costs	20,000		1,947		18,053	
Equestrian Commission	3,000		1,041		3,000	
Development Commission	3,000				3,000	
Professional services	50,000		9,500		40,500	
Total Zoning and Planning Department	240,000	_	138,791	_	101,209	
	100 00000000000000000000000000000000000		2,742,079		2,103,421	

	-	l and Final opriation	_	Actual		Variance with Appropriation	
PUBLIC SAFETY							
Police Department							
Purchase of police cars	\$	60,000	\$	24,908	\$	35,092	
Gasoline		150,000		88,939		61,061	
Squad car repairs		35,000		22,467		12,533	
Tires		7,000		6,020		980	
Telephone		50,000		21,661		28,339	
UHF network		25,000		15,895		9,105	
Radio maintenance		25,000		12,302		12,698	
Re-install radios		6,000		2,465		3,535	
Nextel contract		12,000		6,503		5,497	
Radar repairs		3,000		480		2,520	
Security maintenance		12,000		10,511		1,489	
Jail service contract		1,000		170		830	
Memberships and dues		20,000		11,553		8,447	
Uniforms		25,000		13,542		11,458	
I.T. consultant		65,000		35,887		29,113	
Marking vehicles		1,500		1,397		103	
Training and travel		30,000		11,906		18,094	
Shooting program and armory		10,000		6,521		3,479	
Purchase of vehicular accessories		6,000		4,685		1,315	
Employee recognition awards		3,000		817		2,183	
Equipment replacement		25,000		17,526		7,474	
Office expenditures		15,000		7,407		7,593	
Office supplies		15,000		6,142		8,858	
IPSAN/PIPS		15,000		-		15,000	
Towing		2,000		240		1,760	
Recruitment		3,000		-		3,000	
Professional service/consulting		7,000		7,000		-	
Drug education		5,000		1,176		3,824	
Computer system		40,000		28,031		11,969	
Disaster and emergency services		10,000		6,105		3,895	
Furniture and equipment		8,000		4,611		3,389	
Calea expenditures		17,000		7,666		9,334	
Computer-aided dispatch		40,000		23,000		17,000	
Live-scan monthly fees		7,000		4,748		2,252	
Public safety equipment		8,000		3,998		4,002	
Other		-		10,687		(10,687	
Pension contribution		875,000		834,565		40,435	
Total Public Safety		1,638,500		1,261,531	_	376,969	

	Original and Final Appropriation		_	Actual		Variance with Appropriation	
HEALTH SERVICES	\$	15,000	\$	7,648	\$	7,352	
TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES	\$	6,499,000	\$	4,011,258	\$	2,487,742	

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCE - FORECAST, APPROPRIATION AND ACTUAL - DEBT SERVICE FUND
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Fina	iginal and al Forecast Appropriation		Actual		ariance
REVENUES						
Taxes						
Property taxes	\$	256,185	\$	258,255	\$	2,070
Total Revenues		256,185		258,255	_	2,070
EXPENDITURES						
Debt service						
Principal		200,000		195,000		(5,000)
Interest and fiscal charges	_	65,000		61,185		(3,815)
Total Expenditures	_	265,000	_	256,185		8,815
Net change in fund balance	\$	(8,815)		2,070	\$	10,885
FUND BALANCE - Beginning of Year			_	95,746		
FUND BALANCE - End of Year			\$	97,816		

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PROPERTY TAX, ASSESSED VALUATIONS, RATE, TAX EXTENSIONS AND COLLECTIONS December 31, 2012

					Tax Levy Ye	ar 2011				
County		ook	Moh	ienry		ake	K	ine	To	tal
Assessed Valuations	\$ 257,002,412		\$ 135,029,915		\$ 82,724,017		\$ 12,117,351		\$ 486,873,695	
	Rate	Extension	Rate	Extension	Rate	Extension	Rate	Extension	Rate	Extension
FUNDS										
General	0.3422	\$ 879,458	0.2942	\$ 409,253	0.2800	\$ 231,627	0.3218	\$ 38,991	1.2382	\$ 1,559,329
Police Protection	0.5446	1,399,512	0.4682	651,259	0.4470	369,776	0.5121	62,048	1.9719	2,482,595
Police Pension	0.1685	433,084	0.1449	201,525	0.1380	114,159	0.1585	19,200	0.6099	767,948
Social Security	0.0483	124,145	0.0415	57,770	0.0410	33,917	0.0454	5,504	0.1762	221,336
Audit	0.0063	16,168	0.0054	7,523	0.0060	4,964	0.0059	717	0.0238	29,372
Streets and Bridge	0.2817	724,082	0.2423	336,949	0.2340	193,574	0.2247	27,222	0.9827	1,281,827
Street Lighting	0.0007	1,790	0.0006	833	0.0010	827	0.0006	79	0.0029	3,529
Crossing Guard	0.0005	1,386	0.0005	645	0.0010	827	0.0005	61	0.0025	2,919
Unemployment Insurance	0.0015	3,753	0.0013	1,747	0.0000		0.0014	166	0.0042	5,666
Liability Insurance	0.0165	42,302	0.0142	19,686	0.0150	12,409	0.0155	1,876	0.0612	76,273
IMRF	0.0067	17,323	0.0058	8,062	0.0060	4,964	0.0063	768	0.0248	31,117
Prior Year Adjustment	0.0000		(0.0233)	(31,514)			0.1405	17,021	0.1172	(14,493
Bond and Interest	0.0587	150,798	0.0495	68,838	0.0470	38,880	0.0547	6,624	0.2099	265,140
	1.4762	\$ 3,793,781	1.2450	\$ 1,732,576	1.2160	\$ 1,005,924	1.4879	\$ 180,277	5.4251	\$ 6,712,558
Cash collected through Decem	nber 31, 2012	\$ 3,593,320		\$ 1,767,122		\$ 1,005,658		\$ 174,888		\$ 6,540,988
Accrual adjustment for collecti	ons within 60 days	8,363								8,363
Total Collections - Tax Levy Ye	ear 2011	\$ 3,601,683		\$ 1.767,122		\$ 1,005,658		\$ 174,888		\$ 6,549,351
		94.9%		102.0%		100.0%		97.0%		97.6%

Note: The Illinois Department of Revenue is required by law to calculate an equalization factor, known as the multiplier, to achieve uniform property assessment throughout the state. The final 2011 equalization factor for Cook County was 2.9706, which is used to bring the average level of assessments to the required 33 1/3 percent level mandated by state law.

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